

# THE CONFEDERATE.

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## TERMS:

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ALL THE INDICATIONS EXHIBIT ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT A DETERMINATION TO PRESS INTO THE SERVICE THE STRENGTH OF THE COUNTRY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEETING THE GREAT CONCENTRATED EFFORT OF THE ENEMY. THERE HAS BEEN FOR MANY MONTHS AN ACT OF CONGRESS ON THE STATUTE BOOK, REQUIRING FROM ALL CHIEFS OF BUREAUS THAT THEY WILL REPLACE IN THEIR SEVERAL OFFICES THE ABLE-BODIED EMPLOYEES WITH DISABLED SOLDIERS OR PERSONS OVER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE. THIS HAS SCARCELY EVER BEEN DONE.—WE PRESUME COL. MALLETT DOES OBSERVE THIS LAW AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, BUT AS FOR HIS SUBORDINATES, THERE ARE MANY WHO DO NOT; SO THAT THE ENROLLING OFFICERS THEMSELVES SET THE EXAMPLE, AND THE EVIL EXAMPLE IS FOLLOWED BY ALL THE OTHER OFFICES IN THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT, MORE OR LESS, SO THAT A POWERFUL REINFORCEMENT IS KEPT OUT OF THE FIELD BY AN HABITUAL DISREGARD OF THE LAW OF THE LAND. THESE ARE THOSE CLAIMED BY THE GOVERNOR AS STATE OFFICERS. IF THE CERTIFICATES OF THIS SORT WERE CONVERTED IN DOLLAR NOTES, THEY WOULD CONSTITUTE, AS THEY ARE NOW, A REDUNDANT CURRENCY. FOR FULL NINETY-NINE-HUNDREDTHS OF THESE THERE IS NO EMPLOYMENT AT ALL IN THE OFFICES THEY HOLD, NONE WHATSOEVER, THAT OTHERS NOT CAPABLE OF SERVICE CAN NOT AS WELL RENDER. THE LONG ARAY OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE CLAIMED AS NECESSARY, MARK YOU, AS NECESSARY—STATE OFFICERS, MANY OF THEM WHO HAVE NEVER ISSUED A JUDICIAL PROCESS, NOR SAT IN THE COUNTY COURT IN THEIR LIVES, AND WHO WOULD NOT KNOW THEY WERE JUSTICES, IF IT WERE NOT WAR TIMES AND JUSTICES WERE NOT EXEMPT, AND HOME GUARD OFFICERS, AND MILITIA OFFICERS, DOUBLE TWISTED, SO NAKED OF ANYTHING LIKE TRROPS TO COMMAND THAT THEY EXEMPLIFY THE UNIFORM OF GEORGIA MAJOR, (WHICH IS) "A SHIRT COLLAR AND A PAIR OF SPURS." WE DO NOT BLAME GOV. VANCE SO MUCH FOR THESE EXEMPTIONS, BECAUSE THE LAST LEGISLATURE IMPOSED IT UPON HIM, AND ALTHOUGH HE HAD THE POWER, WE ARE FREE TO ADMITE A SORT OF DEFERENCE FOR THE LEGISLATURE ON THE SUBJECT WHICH PERHAPS HE MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO OBSERVE. THESE EXEMPTIONS AMOUNT TO THOUSANDS, AND COULD TURN THE TIDE IN SEVERAL BATTLES. IF HOOD HAD HAD THEM, ATLANTA MIGHT HAVE BEEN PRESERVED; AND HAD IT BEEN, PEACE WOULD SOON AT HAND. IT MAY NOT BE FAR OFF YET.—WHILE SUCH MEN ARE STOWED AWAY IN SAFE PLACES, WE HAVE KNOWN EXCELLENT SOLDIERS, ONE CASE IN PARTICULAR, A MOST GALLANT AND FAITHFUL SOLDIER, AN INTELLIGENT MAN, DISAPPOINTED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE BY A WOUND OF PERMANENT DISABILITY, AND HE COULD NOT FIND A PLACE FOR LIGHT DUTY IN ALL THE BUREAUS; WHILE STOUT, ATHLETIC CLERKS WOULD STARE AT HIM WITH WONDER FOR MAKING THE APPLICATION. THERE IS NO SORT OF DOUBT ABOUT IT. THIS EVIL HAS BEEN TOLERATED TOO LONG—HAS BEEN AN EXTREMELY PERTINACIOUS TENDENCY. AN INSPECTOR OUGHT TO VISIT EVERY BUREAU—ONE WHO IS HIMSELF PERFECTLY RELIABLE—WHOSE DUTY IT SHOULD BE TO FERRET OUT EVERY VIOLATION OF THE LAW OF CONGRESS, IN ORDER THAT CHARGES MAY BE PREFERRED AGAINST OFFICERS WHO VIOLATE IT, AND THAT THESE SUGGESTED PLACES SHOULD BE KEPT FOR THE WORN AND WEARY AND DISABLED VETERANS, WHOSE BODY REQUIRES REPOSE AFTER A HARD EXPOSURE. IF THESE CASES WERE TAKEN OF THE DISABLED SOLDIER, THERE WOULD BE MORE CONTENT; AND IF THE ABLE-BODIED WERE ALL REQUIRED TO DO THEIR PART, THE RANKS WOULD BE FILLED. THE LEGISLATURE, IT IS HOPE, WILL REPEAL SO MUCH OF THEIR ACT AS RELATES TO THE OFFICERS WE HAVE NAMED, (MILITIA OFFICERS AND JUSTICES,) AND GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO "GO TO GLORY"; FOR LEFT WHERE THEY ARE, IT WILL NEVER COME TO THEM.

## Bound to Have a Victim.

IT IS AN UNFORTUNATE FACT, THAT WHENEVER THE CONFEDERATE ARMS MEET WITH DISASTER, SOME OFFICER IS SLIGHTED OUT AS SHE ONE ON WHOM PUBLIC INDIGNATION SHOULD FALL—NO MATTER THAT SUCH OFFICER MAY HAVE DONE HIS BEST TO AVERT THE DISASTER AND MAY ON FORMER FIELDS OF BATTLE HAVE DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF FOR VALOR AND ABILITY.

IT ALSO FREQUENTLY OCCURS THAT CENSURE IS HURLED AT SOME ONE, WHO HAD BUT LITTLE TO DO WITH THE ARMY THAT HAS BEEN DEFEATED, AND WAS PERSONALLY PRESENT WHEN THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

ATLANTA FALLEN, AND PUBLIC OPINION HAVING DECLARED GEN. HOOD NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS LOSS, OUR WORTHY COTEMPORARY OF THE CHARLESTON COURIER BEING DETERMINED THAT SOMEBODY SHOULD BEAR THE BLAME, TAKES A TRIP TO RICHMOND AND BRINGS OUT GENERAL BRAGG AS THE GUILTY PARTY, AND THE MAN WHO HAS CAUSED OUR DISASTER. OUR COTEMPORARY IS RATHER RAMBLING IN HIS ARTICLE, BUT THE SCAPE-GOAT OF THE DEFEAT STANDS OUT PROMINENTLY, AND CANNOT BE DONE AWAY WITH. IT IS GENERAL BRAXTON BRAGG WHO, AT RICHMOND, CAUSED SHERMAN TO MAKE A FLANK MOVEMENT ON THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD, WITHOUT ANY INTERRUPTION, OR VERY LITTLE, IF ANY WAS MADE AT ALL. HE IS THE GUILTY PARTY ACCORDING TO THE ARGUMENT OF THE COURIER, AND DESERVES CONDIGN PUNISHMENT.

WE HAVE NOW A VICTIM FOR PUBLIC OPINION TO CLAMOR AGAINST—that is if PUBLIC OPINION WILL LISTEN TO THE CHARGE OF OUR COTEMPORARY. IN THE MEANTIME, GENERAL BRAGG, "COULD, SELF-POSED, RIGID, PRECISE AND AUSTERE," PERFORMS THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE, IN A PATRIOTIC MANNER, WITH ALL THE ABILITY HE POSSESSES, UTERLY INDIFERENT TO WHAT THE COURIER OR ANY OTHER PAPER MAY SAY. WE MAY CONDEMN HIM NOW, BUT HISTORY—IMPARTIAL HISTORY—WILL PLACE GENERAL BRAGG IN A MUCH BETTER POSITION THAN WE, IN OUR BLIND PREJUDICES, ARE DISPOSED TO ACCORD HIM. THIS MUCH IS CERTAIN: NO MATTER WHAT MAY BE SAID OR DONE, HE NEVER CAN BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

ANOTHER VICTIM MUST BE FOUND, AND WE RECOMMEND OUR INTERESTING COTEMPORARY TO HUNT UP ANOTHER. IT WILL PAY.—MACON TELEGRAPH.

A DOWN EAST EDITOR SAID HE WAS IN A BOAT WHEN THE WIND BLOWED HARD, BUT HE WASN'T AT ALL ALARMED, BECAUSE HE HAD HIS LIFE INSURED, AND "HE NEVER HAD ANYTHING HAPPEN TO HIM BY WHICH HE COULD MAKE ANY MONEY."

SOME APPREHENSIONS ARE FELT IN KNOXVILLE OF AN ADVANCE OF A STRONG FORCE FROM THIS DIRECTION ON SHERMAN'S REAR! THEY DEEM HIM SAFE SO LONG AS NOTHING PRESENTS ITSELF IN THE WAY OF AN ARMY ON HIS FLANK.

# WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

NO. 35.

## Wilmington.

Since the publication of our article of the other day, upon the defense of Wilmington, we have heard much to modify our opinions and to lessen our apprehensions. A most competent person, with full authority, has given to all the prominent localities a thorough inspection, and it is not amiss to furnish the public with assurance, that so far as the works of defense will contribute to make Wilmington safe, this has been done. The works are pronounced to be capital, in conception and construction. This is not unexpected information to us. The skill and ability of General Whiting as an engineer officer, admit of no doubt. His reputation places him among the very first.

The public may be well assured too, that the importance of holding Wilmington is fully appreciated, both by the State and the Confederate authorities; and that no resource will be spared for its accomplishment. Our former article was elicited by a communication from some contemptible traitor, to the "New York Times." As we stated, it was not our purpose to adopt his vulgar abuse of the commanding officer, nor to vent our own opinions, even in the mildest phrase, of the qualifications of that commander; but we felt bound to put in our journal (for the good of the cause) the fact of a want of confidence, not existing among the ignorant or ill-informed, but by those whose opinions are entitled to consideration. This want of confidence did not extend to Gen. Whiting's ability, patriotism or courage, all of which had been too fully tested to allow a distrust.

Our further object was to draw attention to the importance of Wilmington, and to inspire a patriotic anxiety among our own people for its preservation, and at the same time to venture suggestions, as is the right of the press, as to the qualities of command as also to the kind of troops to be employed in maintaining so valuable a port. We believe that North Carolina possesses within herself at this time, abundant strength for the security of Wilmington against any force that the enemy can immediately employ, with such modifications and resources as the government can and we doubt not will furnish at the right time.

If General Whiting shall hold the command of Wilmington, and we see no reason why he should not, which he may not readily remove, then it will be the crowning achievement of his career, which has been one of distinguished usefulness, if he make the defense of the post successful.

IT IS THE DUTY OF AN OFFICER, AND OF ALL UNDER HIS COMMAND PLACED AT THESE POINTS OF TRANSCENDENT IMPORTANCE, TO SECURE NOT ONLY THE CONFIDENCE OF THOSE IMMEDIATELY UNDER THEM, BUT OF THOSE AROUND AND ABOVE AND DEPENDENT UPON THEM. NOR ARE IMPOSSIBILITIES TO BE EXPECTED OF ANY ONE. THOSE WHO WISH FAITHFUL REPRESENTATIVES, MUST SHOW A PROMPT AND READY WILLINGNESS TO AD THEIR ENDEAVORS, AND SHOULD ADHERE TO AND CONFIDE IN THEM UNTIL SOME JUST CAUSE DISTURBS SUCH CONFIDENCE.

OUR OWN PEOPLE CAN RENDER VALUABLE ASSISTANCE WHEN THE HOUR OF NEED COMES. LET THEM SEE TO IT THAT THEY SPARE NO EXERTION—for THE DEFENSE AT THE THRESHOLD CAN BE MORE EASILY MAINTAINED, THAN THE DEFENSE OF THE HABITATION.

After the first half hour we saw him no more.

## The Cruise of the "Tallahassee."

DURING THE MONTH JUST PASSED I HAVE APPARED, FROM TIME TO TIME, MANY ITEMS ABOUT THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER TALLAHASSEE, AND EXTRACTS FROM THE NORTHERN PAPERS REGARDING THE DOINGS OF THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE HAVE BEEN EXTENSIVELY COPIED. PERHAPS THE MAIN FACTS HAVE BEEN MADE PUBLIC, BUT ONLY ONE SIDE OF THE STORY HAS BEEN TOLD, AND THAT, WITH ALL THE EXAGGERATION AND FALSEHOOD OF PARTICULAR INSTANCE, IS INCOMPLETE. IN ORDER TO MAKE KNOWN THE TRUE STORY, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION AT THE SAME TIME THE LIMITED SPACE ALLOWED IN A DAILY PAPER, I CANNOT BETTER THAN TRANSCRIBE THE NARRATIVE FROM MY DIARY, WRITTEN FROM DAY TO DAY DURING THE CRUISE. THIS I DO LITERALLY AND WITHOUT ALTERATION, WHICH FACT WILL BE SUFFICIENT EXPLANATION.

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AUGUST 6TH.—THIS MORNING WE WERE STILL AROUND ON THE "RIP," THE DRAFT OF WATER BEING TOO GREAT TO PASS THE EASTERN BAR AT THESE TIDES. THE STEAMERS FLAMINGO, CAPE FEAR, AND YADKIN, WERE MADE FAST TO US AT HIGH TIDE, AND IN A SHORT TIME WE WERE AFLOAT STEAMING DOWN TOWARDS PORT CASWELL, PREPARATORY TO A TRIAL OF THE OTHER BAR. ALL DAY LONG WE LAY AT ANCHOR OFF SMITHVILLE, A VILLAGE SOMEWHAT VISITED IN YEARS GONE BY AS A SUMMER WATERING-PLACE, BUT NOW LOOKING IN THE LAST STAGES OF CHRONIC DILAPIDATION. ABOUT 8 O'CLOCK CAME THE BOATSWMAN'S PIPE TO "UP AN ANCHOR." ROUNDED THE PORT AT NINE, AND AT TEA WERE ON THE BAR.

AT THIS HOUR THE MOON HAD GONE DOWN, A FEW BLACK CLOUDS FLOATED IN THE SKY, AND THE STARS SHONE DIMLY THROUGH A THIN GAUZELIKE VAPOR THAT ROSE FROM THE WATER. A FAIR NIGHT TO RUN OUT. AFTER PASSING THE BAR, CAME UP ON TWO BLOCKADERS, ONE ON EITHER BOW, MUCH CLOSER IN THAN THEY HAD BEEN DURING THE DAY. RUN BETWEEN THEM, AND SOON HAD BOTH ABOARD; BUT, UNFORTUNATELY, STREAM OF FLAME BURST FROM THE SMOKE-STACKS AND BETRAYED US. THE ENEMY IMMEDIATELY SHOWED A SIGNAL LIGHT, BUT NO ANSWER BEING RECEIVED, GAVE US A SHOT, QUICKLY FOLLOWED BY OTHERS. THIS WAS REPEATED ON THE OTHER SIDE; BUT EVERY SHOT WENT OVER. RUNNING AT A SPEED OF NEARLY FIFTEEN KNOTS, WE SOON LET THEM IN THE DARK; AND, ALTHOUGH THEY FIRED SEVERAL ROCKETS TO DISCOVER OUR POSITION BY THEIR GLARE, WE GOT BEYOND REACH OF ROCKETS OR SHELL. WE SAW THREE MORE BLOCKADERS, BUT PASSED THEM UNOBSTRUCTED, AND IN A FEW MINUTES, WE WERE AFLOAT ON THE OTHER SIDE.

SUNDAY, 7TH.—AT DAYBREAK A YANKEE CRUISER WAS IN PURSUIT OF US, AND SOME FOUR OR FIVE MILES ASTERN. WE THEN RUNNING SOUTHEAST, WITH LITTLE MORE THAN HALF STEAM. THE DENSE BLACK SMOKE RISING FROM THE YANKEE'S FUNNELS SHOWED HE WAS MAKING EVERY EXERTION TO OVERHAUL US. IT IS AN EASY TASK TO RUN AWAY FROM HIM, AND IN ABOUT TWO HOURS HE IS HUNG DOWN, BUT STILL STANDING ON. AT 8 O'CLOCK ANOTHER STEAMER CAME UP AHEAD, AND DISCOVERING US, GAVE CHASE ALSO. CHANGED OUR COURSE TO NORTH-EAST BY NORTH, THUS BRINGING OUR BOWS CRUSHERS ON THE BEACH BEARING DOWN AT AN ACUTE ANGLE ACROSS OUR BOW. WE SAW THREE MORE BLOCKADERS, BUT PASSED THEM UNOBSTRUCTED, AND IN A FEW MINUTES, WE WERE AFLOAT ON THE OTHER SIDE.

AT 9 O'CLOCK WE WERE STANDING NORTHEAST BY EAST. THE AIR WAS CLOSE AND SMOKY, MADE SO BY THE SHIPS BURNING NEAR US. THIS WAS VERY FAVORABLE, AS IT PREVENTED OUR SMOKE BEING SEEN AT A DISTANCE. HALF AN HOUR ON THIS COURSE, AND ANOTHER PILOT BOAT HAD BEEN IN SIGHT ON OUR PORT BOW. AS THE OTHER HAD DONE, SHE BORE DOWN FOR US UNUSUALLY ANTIET NEAR ENOUGH TO MAKE OUT THE ENEMY, WHEN SHE HAULED ON THE WIND AND RUN. THESE PILOT BOATS ARE NOT SAILERS, AND THIS WAS EXCITING. AT FIRST WE HAD BUT NINE POUNDS OF STEAM, AND THE SCHOONER HELD HER OWN VERY WELL, BUT AS THE STEAM INCREASED WE GAINED RAPIDLY, AND FINALLY BROUGHT HER ROUND BY A SHOT FROM THE BOW GUN. THIS WAS PILOT BOAT "NO. 24" OR, THE WILLIAM BELL—ONE OF THE FINEST VESSELS I HAVE EVER SEEN. EVERYTHING ABOUT HER WAS FITTED UP IN ELEGANT STYLE AND IN PERFECT ORDER. MAHOGANY BERTHS, ROSEWOOD PANELS, FIVE CARPETS, DAMASK CURTAINS, AND BROWN LACE TRIMMINGS ON BEDS; SILVER, CUCKERY, AND, IN FINE, EVERYTHING ON BOARD WAS OF THE BEST AND CLEAREST DESCRIPTION. BUILT ONLY THREE YEARS AGO THE "24" COST \$16,000 IN GOLD; AND THE FITTING UP, \$1,000 MORE. WE FOUND TWO PASSENGERS ON BOARD, AN OLD GENTLEMAN OUT FOR HIS HEALTH, AND A NEW YORK DRUMMER ON A PLEASURE EXCURSION. MR. CALHANAH, THE OWNER, APPEARED A VERY GENTLEMANLY PERSON, AND I ENDEAVORED TO MAKE HIS FATE AS EASY AS POSSIBLE, ASSISTING HIM IN SAVING HIS PERSONAL BAGGAGE, INVITING HIM TO THE WARD-ROOM TABLE, AND AT NIGHT TAKING THE BLANKETS FROM MY OWN BED TO MAKE HIM COMFORTABLE. I GAVE HIM EVERY POSSIBLE ATTENTION, AND HE EXPRESSED MUCH GRATITUDE, MAKING ME A SMALL PRESENT AS A TESTIMONIAL OF HIS APPRECIATION OF MY EFFORTS. AT NIGHT, WHILE SMOKING OUR CIGARETTES, HE SPOKE OF THE OUTRAGES COMMITTED BY HIS OWN PEOPLE, AND CONDEMNED THEM IN STRONG TERMS. HE REPEATEDLY DECLARED HIS TREATMENT WAS MUCH BETTER THAN HE EXPECTED, OR EVEN HOPE, WHEN FIRST TAKEN ON BOARD. WHEN WE PARTED HE AGAIN REPLIED HIS THANKS, AND HELD OUT HIS HAND TO ME.

TUESDAY, 8TH.—SPOKE BRENDA BRIG SANTIA-

GO, AND SCHOONER FANNY, OF NOVA SCOTIA. IN THE EVENING, OVERHAULED BRIG H. F. CALHANAH, OF TARK'S ISLAND, EVIDENTLY A YANKEE UNDER BRITISH REGISTER. LIEUTENANT WARD BOARDED HER, BUT FOUND THE PAPERS ALL RIGHT, UNDER THE CON-SECULAR SEAL. TOWARDS NIGHT THE BAROMETER FELL, AND THE AIR GREW THICK AND HAZY. ABOUT 9 O'CLOCK, SAW A LARGE STEAMER ON OUR PORT BOW, BUT PASSED HER UNOBSTRUCTED.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH.—SPOKE BRITISH BARQUE ARMENIA, AND SCHOONER EMMA, OF NASSAU.

FROM THE LATTER OBTAINED NEW YORK PAPERS OF THE 8TH INSTANT. AFTER DARK, GREW CLOUDS IN THE SKY, BUT THE SCAPE-GOAT OF THE DEFEAT STANDS OUT PROMINENTLY, AND CANNOT BE DONE AWAY WITH. IT IS GENERAL BRAXTON BRAGG WHO, AT RICHMOND, CAUSED SHERMAN TO MAKE A FLANK MOVEMENT ON THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD, WITHOUT ANY INTERRUPTION, OR VERY LITTLE, IF ANY WAS MADE AT ALL. HE IS THE GUILTY PARTY ACCORDING TO THE ARGUMENT OF THE COURIER, AND DESERVES CONDIGN PUNISHMENT.

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WE HASTILY GATHERED A FEW THINGS FROM HER-NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, TELESCOPES, CHARTS, CLOCK, MEDICINE CHEST, &c. AND THEN, POURING TAR-POSSITIVE OVER THE CABIN FLOOR, THIS BOAT WAS BURNED. LIEUTENANT GARDNER HESITATED TO APPLY THE MATCH; BUT THERE WAS NO HELP FOR IT, AND SHE WAS SOONABLAZE.

WE GOT MORE ABOUT TWENTY MILES FROM LONG ISLAND, AND SIXTY MILES FROM BARNETT'S GAP.

SEVEN SAIL IN SIGHT. TOWARDS 6 O'CLOCK A PILOT-BOAT APPEARED AND RAN DOWN TOWARDS US, THINKING WE WERE IN WANT OF A PILOT. WHEN ALONGSIDE, A BOAT WAS LOWERED AND SENT OFF, IN WHICH WAS A LARGE WELL-DRESSED MAN, WITH A HEAVY WATCH-GUARD, A MASSIVE RING ON HIS LITTLE FINGER, AND THE AIR OF A GENUINE NEW YORK BUTCHER BOY. HE WAS PREPARED TO TAKE US INTO PORT—HAVING HIS CLEAN SHIRT IN A BUNDLE UNDER HIS ARM, AND A FEW COPIES OF THE HERALD AND TIMES. WE HAD THE STARS AND STRIPES, AND THE BELL AND TIMES.

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# THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

The Rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding Hall Road bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have rubbed the crudles and the grave equally to get their present force. To have "peas on any terms" the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South.

The foregoing is a portion of a late electroneering letter from Gen. Grant. It shows what straits the Yankees are driven, when they have thus to employ their chief commanders to bolster their cause by habitual and systematic falsehood. Gen. Grant says "the Rebels have now in their ranks their last man," and what is more astonishing, is, that this same sentiment has been now and then uttered at the South—but not from any respectable source—not from any truthful or loyal press or person, but occasionally by some cowardly tory, who is ready to surrender his country; he himself being, in the very moment when he utters the language, a living witness of the fact that the last man has not yet "gone in." Gen. Grant may not know, as well as we do, the fallacy of his assertion, nevertheless he well knows its want of truth.

Let us examine: We were told some time since that the agricultural labor of the country had been called away to such extent that not enough had been left to "till the soil"; yet the refutation comes in the fact that more provisions are planted in the State than has ever been known, and the crops of all kinds are more than an average.

From the details who own fifteen negroes, and who have given bond to sell their surplus to the Government, &c., there may be found in the State full a brigade, who are now denying that they have any surplus to dispose of. They were detailed because it was supposed that their superintending care would be more useful to the cause than if they were in the field. It turns out that they are of no use, or that they raise no surplus—At the same time it is well known that there is no family which owns fifteen negroes that does not make its own family provisions—And it may be set down as a general rule, that in our communities, the negroes will do their work to earn the family subsistence without this immediate control of the white overseer.

Besides there are many of the largest slave-holders in the State, who are within the ages and of robust health, who could readily hire competent overseers, over fifty, who would supply their places. Of this class there might be found at least a thousand.

Then there are all manner of contractors, at least one-half of whom might be dispensed with; Railroad, Express Companies and other employees, whose places could be easily filled by non-conscripts; Government employees in enrolling officers, on staffs, in quartermasters' and commissaries' departments. Of both these there are thousands. And it is one of the most lamentable signs of the times, that while all know the necessity of strengthening the army, every resort is adopted to keep men out.

It is high time to assert and maintain the inflexible rule, that offices out of the field shall be filled by non-conscripts. Employments such as can be so filled, shall be; and that the government shall have the legitimate strength of the nation, to help the hard-working soldier to fight the battles of independence.

If this be done, we are not near to exhaustion. We have force yet, if well-handled, to keep the invader at bay for four years longer. And over such an area as we possess, with the population which we have, undoubtedly, according to all history, natural increase ought to supply our losses.

But then, there should be unity—enthusiasm—a general working for the cause—enterprise to recover our lost territory, and to open our communications—and a willingness by those who are able, especially those who own property, to go into the field. Today, if the idle strength of North Carolina now doing nothing, were thrown on Grant or Sherman, the campaign of the year would close in decisive victory.

The same may be said of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia. Militia officers and Justices of the Peace, would of themselves give ample proof that the last man is not yet.

## The Wrong End Again.

The Richmond *Sentinel* is as much at the wrong end about the *Advocate*, as it was about the *Confederate*. It says this steamer was "slow but very fortunate." The *Advocate*, we think, was perhaps the swiftest steamer that has yet run the blockade; and the most unfortunate part of her career is, that she should have been allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy. Her destruction would have avoided the most dangerous blockade that there will be on our coast. We, too, hope Governor Vance will obtain a swifter—though we doubt the doing it.

It will cause general regret among our citizens, to learn of the capture of our townsman, Major Seaton Gales. He was taken prisoner near Strasburg on Thursday last.—The affair of that day is, also, another sorrowful instance of the paucity of our numbers. When will North Carolina arise from her lethargy? Major Gales has served throughout the war with distinguished honor. He has our earnest sympathies in his captivity.

We are called upon again to recur to the subject of recruiting the Confederate armies. It is a source of sickening apprehension, that our authorities and people should be one whit less enthusiastic on the subject now, than in 1861. But a few weeks ago the enemy was down, depressed and well-nigh hopeless. His army was daily depicted by the expiration of the term of service of large numbers of his troops, and in his despair—for it was despair—he began to cast about for some plausible method of peace; not such peace, it is true, as we could accept, but a peace on less savage terms than his ferocity has previously dictated. Then was the time for us to have pressed our resources. In almost every issue we urged its importance, to guard against any successes which might enable our foe to recover from his despondency.

By reason however, that due precautions had not been taken, we have suffered reverse; and elation with the enemy has been substituted for depression, the thought of subjugation revived, and his armies increased. It is not yet too late to counteract the evil. The South has claimed, and has enjoyed the reputation of being a brave, enduring, chivalrous, patriotic people. Her soldiers in this war have justified the claim. Let them now show that the virtue has not gone out of her, when she sent her heroes to the field—that the same kind of blood flows in the veins of those who remain behind. Courage, chivalry and patriotism are indicated not only by the active conquering of victory, but by the many and determined abstaining of reverse—by fortitude no less than by heroism.

We do not know what others think, but for ourselves we have ever thought that our safety and good policy both required more "stringent and explicit laws"—fewer exemptions, and on better reasons—strict and thorough enforcement of the rule of "putting every man into the field who is not more useful at home." The great trouble of the war has been, that our troops have been obliged to fight odds; and to fight odds because our available resources for men were not used.—Exemptions offered too many facilities for escape from service—and the result has been, that fighting masses with detachments were have failed of success, where a nearer approximation to equality would have made it certain; and when successful, we have been obliged to achieve it at a heavy sacrifice of the blood of our best men. "Our people are (not) a unit in the prosecution of the war." One cannot pass a day, or travel a mile, without both seeing and hearing this fact. If they were, that unanimity would inspire enthusiasm, and there would be no croaking in the land. Owners of property, whose all is at hazard, would rush voluntarily to the rescue, those who are able, to the field; and those who cannot bear arms, to the cheerful supply from their abundance to the necessities of the government. But is this so? How many thousands of slaveholders, young and healthy, are there, who have not shouldered a gun or raised a sword since the war began? How many more are there who yield with reluctance, like a man yields his eye-tooth, to the dentist, when a call is made upon them to furnish anything upon the demand of the government? These would all be glad to achieve independence at somebody else's risk, exposure and sacrifice. But suppose these men realized the blessings of freedom—suppose they contemplated with a right apprehension the horrible misery of subjugation, with the destruction of free nationality? If they did, if all were unanimous on this basis, their property and life would stand aside, for honor, duty, patriotism and that higher interest, *the right to be free*. These are the precious charges that men would hold most dear, making life and property contributors to their preservation. Two instruments have been used by men who are not disposed to pray; I think differently, and tried in my poor way to appeal for help to the Lord of Hosts. Who would not, when gazing at such a scene as this? The angel of death was reaping a fearful harvest. The Yankee line told the last exile that were driven out from Atlanta, that Forrest was in their rear "playing the very devil." Numerous reports through the same channel have reached us, of the appearance of Forrest upon Sherman's rear line of railway communication.

**The Late Yankee Raid in the Valley.**

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1864.

**Messrs. Editors:** Yesterday was a bloody day to us, and bloodier still to our enemies. At daylight a spirited attack by cavalry which lately appeared on the Orange and Alexandria railroad was seven hundred strong. They came in great haste and retreated as hurriedly, doing but little damage beyond partially burning the railroad bridge over the Rapidan and destroying Holliday's mill. Their real object is said to have been to capture Mosby, of whom they had heard, and who they supposed would pass over that route on his way home. He, however, was far beyond them, and arrived safely in Richmond by the Central train that evening. The report that he reached his father's residence, in Amherst, on last Sunday, was therefore erroneous.

It was reported that the raiders had again returned to Orange, and were threatening the lines of railroad communication.

**The Last of the Old Stock.**—Mrs. Griscom, relict of Mr. James Griscom, of Graueville, departed this life about the 15th ult.

Her husband was a soldier in the old Revolution. They were married several years before that war. She was about 110 or 115 years old.

**A Late Georgia paper says the Yankees** told the last exile that were driven out from Atlanta, that Forrest was in their rear "playing the very devil." Numerous reports through the same channel have reached us, of the appearance of Forrest upon Sherman's rear line of railway communication.

**It is now positively certain that General Beauregard has been assigned to the army of Tennessee, and that he has gone to take the command, which he has reached ere this.—President Davis is also there, and, as will be seen from our telegrams, we have good reason to expect most cheering news from that quarter.**

**We do not wish to seem unaccommodating,** but we cannot send our paper unless the order for the same is accompanied by the cash. To do so, would involve the necessity of opening accounts, and this we can't do. Money sent by mail is at the sender's risk—sent by Express at our cost.

**AMONG the Confederate officers who arrived in Richmond by flag of truce last week, we notice the following from North Carolina:**

**Major J. McLeod Turner, 7th N. C. Capt. W. C. Hogan, 63d, Captain W. H. Spencer, Partizan Rangers, Captain H. C. Wheeler, 2d N. C. Battalion, Lieutenant J. H. Davis, 6th N. C. E. T. Thompson, 28th, N. Safford, 2d, J. M. Metts, 3d, J. R. Chambers, 6th, M. W. Norfleet, 47th, Willis Whitaker, 37th.**

**It is said that Gen. Forrest has been placed in command of the whole cavalry of the** army of Tennessee.

**SORGHUM.**—The Salem *Press* says: A very fine healthy milk cow in this vicinity pastured one night in a cane patch, and on the next morning she was thought to be in a state of founder. She died, however, in a few hours; upon being opened the seed of the cane was found lodged in the second stomach, and had cut through the outer and inner coatings, turning all the gastric juice into the cavity of the body.

I would be well for farmers to note this and keep their cattle from the seed of sorghum cane.

force. If "North Carolina has been raked with a comb," the teeth must be far apart, for here in the very centre, the escapee have exceeded the capture. It seems that the militia officers and Justices are still to be paid. Wherefore? We have never advocated the ruthless seizure of a man because he is either. What we have contended for is, that militia officers, without troops to command, and Justices of the Peace within the age, who are not by reason of other occupations more useful at home, ought not to be exempt as militia officers and Justices. Why? Because the war is for life and death; and if we fail, a militia officer and our own justices, will be things of the past. More anon.

**From Our Correspondents in the Valley.**

We give below, from our regular correspondent in Hoke's Brigade, the fullest account we have seen, on our side, of the battle near Winchester on the 19th; and also a list of the casualties in Gen. Cox's Brigade, formerly Ramseur's, furnished us by Major Gales, A. A. General, written on the 21st, the day before Major G. was himself captured by the enemy.

It seems, from the account given by our correspondent "Sigma," that it was a shameful panic and stampede among some of the cavalry, that caused us to lose the advantage gained by a decided victory our troops had achieved; and thus communicated to other troops in the army, resulted in a most disgraceful rout. The enemy had retired from our victorious army, but hearing of the consternation and fleeing condition of our troops, they took advantage of it, deployed a portion of their troops and were about flanking Gen. Early, when he was compelled to fall back.

We have received no further advices of the battle on Thursday last.

Brig. Gen. Johnson, of Lincoln county, we regret to hear, is reported among the killed on the 19th. We trust the report may prove unfounded. Our correspondents make no mention of it.

**Special Army Correspondence of the Confederate.**

**From the Army of Gen. Early.**

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1864.

**Messrs. Editors:** Yesterday was a bloody day to us, and bloodier still to our enemies.

At daylight a spirited attack by cavalry which lately appeared on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, soon became apparent that the enemy meditated a general engagement. The main body of his forces seemed to be advancing up the turnpike from Berryville, flanking from the road right and left. Gen. Early, Brockbridge, Gordon, Rodes and Ramseur, with the Generals of Cavalry, made their arrangements to give him a fitting reception.

About 10 o'clock the artillery played most furiously.

At 12 the action became general and raged with great fury for the space of half an hour, when our line of battle being hotly pressed, fell back a distance of about two hundred yards and reformed in good order. The enemy continued to advance, and our troops, though greatly outnumbered, addressed themselves to the work before them like men determined to conquer or die. The Yankees line advanced slowly. Our brave fellows stood the fire like Salamanders, and piled their rifles like men who were fighting for all that is worth living for.

Such a scene I never witnessed. The battle field may not be deemed by some a place for prayer; I think differently, and tried in my poor way to appeal for help to the Lord of Hosts. Who would not, when gazing at such a scene as this? The angel of death was reaping a fearful harvest. The Yankee line told the last exile that were driven out from Atlanta, that Forrest was in their rear "playing the very devil."

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I would be well for farmers to note this and keep their cattle from the seed of sorghum cane.

**JORDAN WOMBLE,** RALEIGH, N. C.

**GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.**

**CONTINUOUS** to carry on the Commission business on Market Street. All consignments of country produce and other goods received and sold; special attention given to the sale of flour.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE—WAX AND Tallow,** in large or small quantities. Higher price paid.

I had just assisted in bringing off the battlefield, when looking down the street I saw the frenzied rush coming on towards me like a hurricane. Dreading its contact, I called to the driver to push with all speed, and if possible to keep before this current of madness until we could clear the town, reach the commons, and thus escape being run over. Upon clearing the town we halted. After the space of about five minutes the passing, rushing mass of confusion had pretty much abated, and passed on. I got out to look for Yankees; I took elevated positions; but, behold! I could not discover a solitary "blue coat." None could be seen, for none had entered the town. Officers who have seen much that is exciting about battle-fields, tell me they have never witnessed anything that will begin to compare with the stampede at Winchester.

The flying brigade of "Imboden's men" communicated the panic also to a portion of McLean's command, who fled with them. This break upon us left, at this period of the day, the enemy to flank our forces, and Gen. Early deemed it proper to fall back at dusk. Our train, bringing off all the wounded we could, reached Strasburg during the night. Our troops are coming up to-day and taking position in the breastworks thrown up several weeks ago. This place is called the Gibraltar of the Valley, and is eighteen miles from Winchester. We had to leave our dead in the hands of the enemy. We had gained a decided victory in the field and were masters of the situation, but the part played by a body of undisciplined troops compelled us to drop the prize.

Our loss is heavy, especially in officers. Major Gen. Rodes, and Brig. Gen. Godwin were killed. The latter commanded "Hoke's Old brigade." The colonel and Lieut. Colonel of the 21st Georgia are among the fallen. Capt. Richardson, A. A. G. to Gen. Godwin, lost a leg. Lt. Col. Ellis, commanding the 54th, N. C. was severely wounded in the left arm. It is impossible at this time to make out a list of casualties. But it will be a sad one when it shall appear. Our loss, I fear from the present lights before me, will run up nearly three thousand. That of the enemy was surely much greater and may sum up five thousand. We brought off about five hundred prisoners. The prisoners inform us that Gen. Grant was in command and that Gen. Averill was killed. I will write you more fully two days hence.

Yours as ever,

From the Fayetteville Observer.

**NORTH CAROLINIAN BURIED AT STANSTON.**

A friend has favored me with the names of the dead, prepared with care by a gentleman friendly of this state, and now in one of the Departments at Washington; who says, it may be some consolation to the friends of the buried to know that the graves are carefully marked, and surrounded by a high fence. The 170 names in the list are understood to be of those who died in the hospitals at Fredericksburg, of wounds or disease, and were buried in the Cemetery there. It is known that others were killed in the battle there whose names do not appear, and who were probably buried in the field where they fell. An equally accurate list of these will probably never be obtained. Some of these, the friend who enclosed the list to us say:

"Among those who fill nameless graves,

are Lieut. Iowa Royster, Tutor of Rhetoric and Elocution in the University of North Carolina, and Lieutenants John H. McBride, Wm. Mickie, N. Brooks, Tinney and Jas. W. Williams, of Chapel Hill. Lieut. Royster was one of the eight members of the Class of 1860 who received the first distinction at the University; and of the eight, there are but three survivors. The youngest of the eight, and the associate Tutor of Lieut. Royster, Capt. George P. Bryan, fell leading the charge of the cavalry ten miles east of Richmond on the 16th of August last. George Wilson, Junius C. Battle, and Capt. Wm. A. Wooster repose in earlier but not less glorious graves. Of the 81 members who composed that Class, 18 are known to have passed away to "that bound whence no traveler returns." We never shall look upon their like again!"

LIST OF NORTH CAROLINIANS BURIED AT GETTYSBURG, WHOSE GRAVES ARE MARKED.

Name. Co. No. Name. Co. No.

W. C. Maldin, E. 47 Lt. T. D. Deeme, G. 5

W. G. Weare, K. 13 Lt. W. Carr, E. 5

W. F. Peindexter, G. 28 Capt. Baskerville, —, 23

M. Prokes, —, 7 W. Terrell, H. 45

Rufus Holmes, F. 47 Lt. R. Wade, E. 32

Goddy, —, 26 J. N. Jones, G. 45

Jas. Sanders, H. 52 J. W. Spader, G. 45

W. F. Lewis, B. 28 T. J. M., —, 32

# THE CONFEDERATE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

"That mercy I to others show,  
That mercy show to me."  
Is a queer world we live in. We have inhabited any other, but we do not believe in inconsistencies, selfishness and all that prevails in this mundane sphere of life. Ever since the days of Noah, the "counsel of righteousness," down to the present, and especially since the days of man, who inculcated the Godlike idea of "doing unto others as you would have done unto you," the degenerate sons have had inculcated upon their minds the doctrine of "love thy neighbor as thyself." But alas! how little of the peace of this righteousness does the common man exhibit in this our day and generation! It has generally been the theory of all, and of religionists also, that adversity affliction tend to soften the heart and bring it to deeds of benevolence and brotherhood. But the history of the people of the South is a total contradiction of this and religious theory, since the fact of harsh and unfeeling stings us in the soul, that our heavy sorrows, afflictions and unsurpassed, have turned our people cultures instead of doves, to prey upon one another, rather than assist in this time of our country's and global suffering and affliction.

BUSINESS—mean, sordid, groveling, avowed selfishness—has drained the "milk of man kindness" from breasts that hitherto always thrashed for human woe, and whose hands were ever open to extend relief to suffering fellow-men.

It is a sad, deplorable picture—but the essence of every man, woman and child have felt the need of human sympathy and, but too painfully have tested its truth.

Ask the desolate refugee, driven

home, penniless, houseless, foot-weary

to a spot where the smiles and weeps of a friend are so much coveted, and

will tell that they no more find them than

the yellow gold pieces that used to be in abundance through the interstices of well-filled purses. Ask the bereaved

and the lonely orphan whose husband

father has nobly fallen in defence of his

country and his countrymen, how much of

affection, sincere, generous, willing aid—and

let them have received from those whom

their protector and provider died to save

from yankee oppression and wrong—from

shame, dishonor and murder—and too many

have point to rags and poverty, to the

medical barrel, the meatless house,

the bare feet and their squallid want.

Thank God, all are not the heartless, unfeeling wretches we have described, but many, many by thousands are impersonated in the

merciful picture. And will He who has

promised a blessing upon even the bestowment of a cup of cold water to the thirsty,

grant His blessing upon a nation of ex-

emigrants, ingrate to God and man, oppres-

sed the poor and defrauded of His retribu-

tion justice?

## All a Fare.

The Yankees had a great jollification at the

Blue Tavern, in front of Warren's head-

quarters, a few days since, awarding medals

to those who claimed to have captured cer-

certain Confederate flags. It was all a sheer

and deception—the colors reported to

have been captured never have been taken

all—and John Shilling, F. C. Anderson

and H. Reed, received gold medals for

services which were never performed

in it, that Reed, who was medaled for

capturing the flag of the 24th N. C.,

did anything of the sort. Several of the

officers of this regiment have called upon the

of the Petersburg Express to say that

the flag is still in possession of the regiment

is dearly prized, because presented by Mrs.

J. Clark, the wife of the Colonel who

commands the regiment, and it will never be

held while there is a strong arm and a

bold heart left in the command to defend it.

The gallant boys of the 24th, under the

leadership of Colonel Clark, have been in

an desperate struggle of this war, from the

campaign down to Drewry's Bluff

and the Mine explosion, and where the fight

was hottest and the danger greatest,

they have been found, vindicating this flag,

of illustrating the valor and renown of the

glorious Old North State.

## The Fall of Atlanta.

The Richmond Sentinel says Sherman's

last movement, by which he threw a portion

of his army twenty miles in the rear of Hood,

was a daring if not a rash manoeuvre, and

would have been severely censured by milita-

ries had it not been crowned with success.

Hood immediately sent Hardee to dislodge the

Federals thus sent to his rear. Had this at-

tempt succeeded, Sherman would have been

placed in a most critical condition. His army

would have been cut in two, without communi-

cation between its several parts, and might

then have been destroyed in detail. Unfor-

tunately Hardee did not make good his at-

tempt at Jonesboro'. The enemy maintained

its position. This rendered it necessary for

Hood to evacuate Atlanta, in order to reunite

his forces, and secure his communications.—

In these various movements and operations,

there was but little loss of troops—not so

much, it is believed, as was inflicted on the

enemy. Our army, after holding Atlanta

longer than many considered practicable, is,

according to all accounts, in fine condition,

and, while Sherman retreats and avoids

battle. It is Sherman who holds and defends

our liberty to move in any direction as his in-

terests may suggest.

## City and State News.

Some of our City contemporaries having made the statement that the *Adams*, when captured, had \$25,000 in gold on board, belonging to the State, borrowed from some of our Banks, the *Conservative* of yesterday, no doubt by authority says "the entire shipment of gold on the *Adams* was made by private parties on their own account, and for which they paid the usual freight. Neither Gov. Vance nor the State were interested a dollar in it, except in receiving the freight. The State's interest in the cargo was small, extending to only about 160 or 170 bales of cotton. Neither Gov. Vance nor the State have borrowed any gold from the Banks, or any one else, to send to Europe. There has been no necessity for it. The State owes no debt in Europe at all, inasmuch as an obligation to pay is not considered a debt in commercial parlance until it is due. Six months after the signing of a treaty of peace between the United States and the Confederacy, the State of North Carolina will owe certain parties in England a certain amount of money, payable only in cotton and naval stores, delivered at the port of Wilmington, for the redemption of the State's cotton and naval stores. A large portion of the cotton and naval stores to make that payment, is already on hand at points away from the enemy's reach. So far from Gov. Vance having to borrow gold from the Banks on State account, he would be glad to sell a considerable amount of exchange on England.

David Bethune, Esq., of Robeson, who was so seriously and it was feared fatally injured by the recent Railroad collision, is doing well at the "Pettigrew Hospital" in this city. One of his legs has been amputated, the operation being skilfully performed by Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Chief Surgeon of the Pettigrew Hospital, assisted by other Surgeons, whose names we have not learned. Mr. Bethune is kindly cared for, and it is believed he will soon be able to return home.

HILARY CAGLE, of Montgomery county, Co. E, 16th N. C. Regiment, a notorious deserter and robber and the murderer of an old man named Siemens, has been on trial for a considerable time at Petersburg. Witnesses had to be sent from Montgomery county. He was finally convicted, and was shot on the 18th of this month.

FROM Kinston AND BELOW.—Correspondents from Kinston give us accounts of a handsome achievement below there a few days since. An occasional correspondent writes, under date of the 21st, as follows:

Seven men from Captain Brown's company of Col. Folk's 6th North Carolina cavalry regiment, surprised and attacked a company of the 12th New York cavalry at Deep Gully below this place, at 4 o'clock this morning, and succeeded in routing the whole command, bringing off as trophies of their victory, four prisoners, twelve excellent horses, and all their equipments, with a number of carbines, pistols, sabres, and sundry other Yankee "tricks," before leaving one Yankee killed and another wounded in the camp. The names of the gallant boys who accomplished this daring feat are privates Jno. W. Houston, James W. Griever, Thomas Southerland, Murray S. Brown, Wm. Johnson; there were two others whose names I have not ascertained. I understand their spoils will bring them each about three thousand dollars. Confederate money, should the property captured by them be sold for their benefit.

We are requested to say that Mr. H. Utley, of this city, holds himself in constant readiness to act as army messenger, either on government account or for private parties. Having considerable experience in this business, he is prepared to execute it with dispatch.

Captain S. M. Finger has been promoted to the position of Controlling Quartermaster of the Tax in kind for this State, with the rank of Major. Communications for him should be addressed to Charlotte, N. C.

We learn that a letter has been received in this city from Captain John C. Gorman, of the 2nd N. C. regiment. Captain G. has been a prisoner since the opening of the present campaign. He is now sick in the hospital at Beaufort, S. C., having been sent there with many other Confederate prisoners to be placed in a position to receive the fire from our batteries.

We learn further that Capt. H. D. Fowler, Lt. Carver and Lt. Haasfield, all of Company I, 1st N. C. regiment, and from this country, are among these officers. Also Charlie Busbee of this city.

SEE Notice of Enrolling Officer of the 5th Congressional District. Also Advertisements for Sale of Piano, and Hire of Negroes and Overseer Wanted.

The Goldsboro' State Journal says:

We learn from a number of sources that Yellow Fever prevails to a considerable extent in Newbern. Our information is of such a character as to remove all doubt from our mind on the subject. We first heard the rumor nearly two weeks ago, but did not credit it, and let it pass as a rumor.

The number of deaths daily is said to be from twenty to forty, and the number increases. The yellow fever has visited Newbern before, but it is many years since—in 1811, we think.

The State Journal has also the following items:

The third flag of truce, under the command of Captain R. T. Folghum, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Baker, left Kinston for the Yankee lines yesterday morning, with thirty to forty persons going North. We understand that this is the last flag that will be sent, and but for the railroad accident which happened the eve of the departure of the last flag and which delayed a number of persons on their way to go by that flag, this one would not have been sent.

PROMOTED.—Lieut. G. S. Dewey, Adjutant 1st N. C. Cavalry, has just received unusual honors.

On the resignation of Capt. J. C. Borden, elected Sheriff of this county, Lieut. Dewey was elected by his company (H) successively from Second to First Lieutenant and then Captain, and then his promotion was asked for on the ground of peculiar valor and skill, exhibited on the battlefield.—He was accordingly promoted by Brig. Gen. Barringer, his commission to date from the 30th of August, the day on which the Captaincy became vacant. This is a distinguished honor, but it is one Captain Dewey has merited and will continue to merit. Captain D is a son of Captain O. S. Dewey, Post Quartermaster at Kinston. Company D, to the command of which he is promoted, is the company originally commanded by the lamented Hon. Tuck Rum.

## City and State Items.

Every day and night, on the arrival of the cars, large numbers of deserters who have given themselves up, pass by our office door on their way to Camp Holmes, from whence they are forwarded to their respective commands. This has been the case for several weeks past, and we suppose some two or three thousand have thus been returned to duty. Let those who are still out follow this example of their comrades, and let those who have dodged in bomb-proof places from out of the ranks, and those who dodged in before going into the ranks, the militia and home guard officers, the justices of the peace, constables, &c., especially the non-producers, and Leo, Hood and Early will soon have their ranks filled to repetition. Better come voluntarily than have to be sent for.

The Goldsboro' State Journal has been informed that thirteen of those persons who went to Newbern, en route for Yankee land, on Tuesday last, have been returned, the Yankees refusing to receive them.

In order to prevent a misapprehension, it is only necessary to state, that the Lieutenant Watson whose sentence by court martial recently has been noticed in the newspapers, is not Lieutenant Watson of Johnston county.

Greenb'r' has been honored of late with the presence of several distinguished gentlemen. Last week Gen. Beauregard was there; a day or two after Lieut. Gen. Longstreet passed through on his way to his command in Virginia; and a day or two afterwards President Davis came along and made a brief address to the people. He said he was glad to see them looking so cheerful and hopeful; that notwithstanding our State has been maligned, she is true and her soldiers have illustrated her patriotism and heroism on every field from Great Bethel to the last fight which Gen. Lee had on the Weldon Railroad with the enemy. He likewise expressed the hope that we would be early blessed with peace and independence. He was looking to be in better health than usual, and by the light upon his countenance showed that he was not depressed, or discouraged.

FROM Kinston AND BELOW.—Correspondents from Kinston give us accounts of a few days since. An occasional correspondent writes, under date of the 21st, as follows:

A personal encounter occurred in the streets here last night between two army officials, in which fire-arms and cold steel were used, but fortunately no one was hurt to any serious extent.

A citizen from the country was garroted on the streets also, a few nights since—supposed to have been done by sailors from off the gunboat Neuse, as one of the crew was arrested and imprisoned thereafter next for identification.

Quite a number of people have recently been passed through the lines below here, and sent to Yankee-land. This point has been made rather a convenience for this purpose by both governments, during the past six months. Many, both in and out of the army, have given ominous shades of the head, and uttered grave forebodings, as to evil resulting therefrom; while others rejoice and "chuckle" over it. The policy is entirely eminently wise or evidently untrue. As I am not wise enough to know which, I am perfectly content to leave the whole matter to the authorities permitting it, hoping, however it is all.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE STATE.

THE LYNCHBURG REPUBLICAN contains an account of the battle, agreeing in the main with the above, with a few additional particulars.

Among the wounded officers, it says it is reported that Gen. Ramseur lost an arm. This is hardly so, however, or some intelligence of the fact would have been received here by this time. Cols. Hooper and Glover of Georgia were killed.

A personal encounter occurred in the streets here last night between two army officials, in which fire-arms and cold steel were used, but fortunately no one was hurt to any serious extent.

Among them are Col. Babcock, Seventy-fifth N. Y. Regt., wounded.

Col. E. Bright, One Hundred and twenty-eighth Ohio, Third division, Sixth Corps.

Knight Wright, of Gen. Dorin's staff, killed.

Captain Botsbrough Second U. S. Cavalry, Aid to Gen. Morris, killed.

Maj. Meedenburg, Second Maine, N. J. Sikes Division, Sixth Corps killed.

Maj. Dillingham, Teat Vermont, Third Division, Sixth Corps, killed.

Lieut. Colonel Drew, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, killed.

Lieut. Jackson, First Michigan Cavalry, arm shattered.

# THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864

## "Farmer."

We have a very great respect for "Farmer," and have no doubt that he says of his good deeds, liberality and justice to the poor and to the soldier, is strictly true. It is just what we would expect of him, and he need not have recited it with such an "unction," to have ensured our belief. When Sidney Smith, whom he again quotes, said—"The corn trade has divided society into two parts, those who have any talents for reasoning and those who have not"—he asserted a clear "fallacy," unless he meant to assert that the "corn trade" might so distract and pervert talents for reasoning as to make them allies of "error." Then his assertion is a truth, as our friend "Farmer" in our opinion illustrates.

"Farmer" has settled himself down into the conviction that "the highest prices the Farmer can get and will charge," so much the better for the community; and into this comfortable state of mind he would fain bring all farmers; but not for the purpose of making money out of the corn, for, says he, "Sidney Smith does not say the Farmer must keep the money he gets for corn." But unfortunately for our friend, and for his reasoning, many, very many farmers do keep "all the money they get by selling corn at the highest possible prices"; and they won't take Confederate currency either; and when such liberal and patriotic men as our "Farmer" justifies the charge of the highest prices, he holds out a temptation to this class, and he holds out a temptation to others, to make this class more numerous. By his arguments for extortions charges, above the value of the labor, and above the relative ratio of supply and demand, he advertises for more "Shylocks to demand and receive and engorge their pound of flesh." Rather than accept "Farmer's" proposition to "give them an emetic powerful enough to make them disgorge," we would teach them to avoid the imprecisions which make them sick, and then we should have no patient and save our "emetic."

"Farmer's" idea of charging high prices and getting it back to government by high taxation, is a fallacy of the very worst description.

1st: It entails heavy expense of government in the issue of the redundant currency which exorbitant prices produce.

2nd: It entails heavy expense on government in the collection of these taxes back—besides the losses to which it is subjected by the frauds of the very worst extortions.

3rd: It injures society, and of course government, by the introduction of loose, extravagant habits, which lead on to immorality and crime.

4th: Along with these evils, it brings not any good, even to the farmers, for the mass of currency is worth no more than a less amount, obtained on reasonable prices—for the redundancy depreciates the value.

But "Farmer" is very apprehensive that if the price of provisions is brought down to our standard, it will be impossible for thousands of our farmers to raise money enough from provisions to pay their taxes." They must raise cotton, or tobacco, or the sheriff must sell their lands." Our standard? What is our standard? It is just and fair prices, based on the value of labor, to be estimated by the amount in the country unemployed by government and the amount withdrawn, by the amount of demand, taking into consideration the population disturbed by the abnormal condition of things, the pressure of population in certain districts and its withdrawal in others, and by the supply. But the money to be raised in payment, we would estimate as money—as the promise to pay of a capable, faithful, upright government—a promise worth its face in specie. Then if prices are thus based, instead of one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars for flour per barrel, it might cost in the present condition of affairs forty or twenty-five.—

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STATESVILLE, N. C.—Our attention has been called to an error in our announcement of Dr. Deem's appointment. He will speak at Statesville on Tuesday, 11th of October.

It is reported that the Blockade steamer, *City of Petersburg* and *Old Dominion*, were captured last week on their passage out from Wilmington to Halifax. We do not know for the report.

We are glad to learn that the North Carolina Central Railroad Company have put in operation a system of *Expressing* over their road on company responsibility, and that their charges are only about double the ordinary railroad rates. This is a great improvement, and we hope the Company may perfect their system so as fully to meet the public requirement.—*Salisbury Watchman*.

Why should the rates be at all higher than the ordinary rates?

"MR. SMITH," said the counsel, "you once officiated in the pulpit—do you mean that you preached?"

"No, sir; I held a candle for a man who did."

"Ah, the court understands you differently. They supposed that the discourse came from you."

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A few more words and we have done. It is, we think, clearly within the principles of political economy, that we should strive to produce a normal financial condition, as near as possible. We have no specie circulation, and can have none; but we have a government stable and sound, backed by an intelligent population in a country of abundant resources. If that government is maintained, that population and country are good for double their present indebtedness, without any grievous burden on either. These facts being so, the credit of that government ought to be unimpaired, and its paper circulation for investment or for currency, ought to be as good as gold. The popular confidence can make it so; and the farmer has the first and the widest opportunity for establishing this confidence. We will not argue with "Farmer" the question of repudiation. It is not to be considered.

We have now met the discussion as "Farmer" has forced it upon us. In closing up with him, we have only to express our regret that so accurate a thinker as he is evidently capable of being, and so good a patriot as we doubt not he is, should remain in such error. We think his sentiments on this matter injurious, and we would hail the direction of his abilities to some other question upon which we could be more in accord, and which we could display through our columns to the benefit of the cause.

The *Conservative*, of yesterday, announces the retirement of John D. Hyman, Esq., from the editorial chair of that paper—a position he had consented only temporarily to occupy, with the hope of doing some service in his country's cause. We regret the loss of Col. Hyman from the corps editorial of our city Press. We have found in him an able and patriotic contemporary in upholding the cause of the Confederacy and in preserving the honor and fame of our State—and a tight-toned, chivalrous opponent, in matters upon which we chance to differ. We wish him peace and plenty in his retirement to the shades of his mountain home.

The *Conservative* is to be continued under the auspices of John B. Neatherly, Esq., who we know to be an affable and intelligent gentleman, and from his experience, is capable of furnishing his papers with a first-rate newspaper. We extend to him the "right hand of fellowship," and hope, as we have no doubt we shall, to find in him the same excellent contemporary that characterized his worthy predecessor.

RAIDING MITCHELL COUNTY, N. C.—We learn from the Asheville *News* of the 16th instant, that some seventy-five or eighty troops made a descent upon Mitchell county a few days since. They shot two men, McTurtur and another whose name we have forgotten, captured about twenty-five of Capt. Blalock's Home Guards, and a number of citizens, and carried them off. Among the citizens captured were Jacob Bowman, late member of the Legislature, and Robert Lewis, the County Register. They also carried off eight or ten negroes, and all the horses and mules belonging to Reuben Young and his sons. If vigorous efforts have been made to intercept the raiders, we are not without hope that they may be overhauled before they reach the Yankee lines.

We are always glad to receive from our friends well-written contributions to our columns, consonant with our own views, on matters and things, but we cannot consent to the cheat of imposing other men's thoughts and writings upon our readers as ours, by inserting them as *editorials*. When the articles are better written than our own, as is frequently the case, we desire the correspondent to have the credit; and when not so well-written, we are not willing to adopt them.—We can't fib, by publishing as *editorial*, that which is not editorial.

RELIGIOUS.—A revival of religion has for two weeks been in progress in the Methodist church in this city under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Craven. Some fifteen or twenty persons have professed conversion, and a considerable number present themselves nightly at the altar of prayer. The church is thronged every night with respectful hearers. God prosper the good work.

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## A LESSON FROM HISTORY.

The past is the Prophet of the future. History teaches by example. Let us glance at one page and see what others have endured, what others have accomplished. The lesson thus derived cannot fail to invigorate us with new hopes founded on a knowledge of what parts other actors have sustained in the great tragedies of History. As the case stands we are prone to magnify our own trouble; to think our trials are severer than any which have ever been felt by others; and with a melancholy egotism, to exaggerate at once our calamities, and our fortitude. But, magnificent as is the spectacle of our valor, it has its parallels; sublime as is our endurance, it has its prototypes; and hence we say, a review of what others have suffered and accomplished, cannot fail to inspire renewed confidence and hope. It is the popular belief that we have done more than any other people ever did; but, like many popular beliefs, it is more flattering to our self-love than consonant to facts. True, we stand the object of universal admiration; true, the nations of the world sit, as it were, around the amphitheatre of this vast struggle, and applaud the bloody show, giving us unmeasured praise for courage and resolution; true, the contest is the most colossal known to modern History; but, for all that, they have been pictures of a strife as grand and bloody and desperate as this—as grand in endurance, as bloody in obstinate valor as desperate in odds. Cities have been defended by the populace with armed enemies under the walls and famine in the citadel; organized resistance has been destroyed, and yet the spontaneous fires of patriotism have consumed the invader and reassured the national life. Look for these pictures in detail, in the United Netherlands, in modern Greece, in Revolutionary France, and the Spanish Peninsula. Especially let us take the struggle of FREDERIC the Great, against the powerful combination of his enemies. It is a grand picture, abundant in its lessons and full of promises. The animosity of a woman, provoked by a perfidious violation of public faith on the part of Prussia, united against FREDERIC a power seemingly irresistible, and showed what a fixed purpose applied to the attainment of a given end can accomplish. Austria, France, Sweden and the Germanic body entered the lists against him. The array was formidable, nay, appalling. But his will was as stubborn as that by which he was opposed. He stood with iron resolution, like some feudal knight, with lance in rest and visor down, prepared to fight out the quarrel against his numerous and powerful antagonist, with a grim and bitter determination to hold his ground against all comers and to the death. It required a stout heart to front these antagonists. He saw against him populations equal to one hundred million, while to meet these vast numbers he had to draw his recruits from a population of five million. Here were odds greater than Hickman's; or Wool; or Seward ever boasted—odds greater than we have met—odds which might have appalled MARLBOROUGH, EUGENE, or Fredric himself. His dominions were contracted—a mere spot upon the map, compared with the territories of his enemies; his provinces wanting in natural advantages of defense; Silesia disaffected; and the weight of numbers against him.

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